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history and antiquities are not generally interested in horse chairs, in Kansas post-offices, or in Oregon literature, but many are interested in the vehicles of colonial times, in the postal system, in American literature, and would prefer to see references to these subjects brought together in their logical place rather than scattered from A to Z. And unless one is to double the bulk of the work by duplication of entries, such an arrangement is necessary. For example, under the article Libraries in the classified index there are several entries referring to twenty-three different articles. But in the alphabetical list there are twenty-seven more of a similar character, among which are the most valuable contributions of the year, Mr. Larned's history of the Buffalo library and Mr. Foster's history of the libraries of Providence. Finally, there is this added advantage in a classified list, that classification requires a juster discrimination in the selection of material, and a more accurate description of it. One may doubt whether such articles as Bananas and Sponges would have crept into a classified list, and whether a work described as one of the most entertaining and instructive recollections of the antislavery conflict would not have been indexed under slavery as well as under Bowditch.

I have extended my remarks upon these questions of scope, description, and arrangement partly because the editors invited discussion of these points, and partly because of the importance of the work itself. As I said above, the beginning of this series of annual indexes to the literature of American history is an event upon which American historians are to be congratulated.

W. D. JOHNSTON.

*A Short History of Ancient Peoples.* By Robinson Souttar, M.A., D.C.L., with an introduction by the Rev. A. H. Sayce, M.A., D.D. (London, Hodder and Stoughton, 1903, New York, imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904, pp. xxiv, 728.) This is a useful compendium of the histories of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, the Medes and Persians, the Hebrews, Phœnicia, Carthage, Greece, and Rome; of the 712 pages of text somewhat more than one-half is given to Greece and Rome. The style is clear, the narrative smooth and interesting; there are fourteen excellent maps and a tolerably good index. The history of each people is given separately; this plan occasions some repetitions, a necessary result of the interconnections of the various histories, but the repetitions are generally helpful. The best part of the book is that devoted to Greece and Rome. In the early history of Egypt and the Asiatic peoples the author appears to be less at home and not very well acquainted with modern critical methods and results. The statement (p. 26) that the mother of Amenhotep IV was a "princess of Northern Syria, and a worshipper of the solar disk" is incorrect. There is no "Egyptian legend of the Exodus" (p. 32): the author entirely misconceives the stele of Merenptah in which the name "Israel" occurs;

this Israel is settled in Canaan, and the inscription says merely that the king destroyed its crops. An Elamite king, Kudur-Lagamar, is spoken of (p. 85) as if the name appeared in inscriptions; but this is not the case. The description of Zoroastrianism (p. 147) is of the crudest, and in general the remarks on religious matters are of a primitive character. In regard to Hebrew political history the surprising statement is made (p. 206) that the Hebrew government was "republican in form, somewhat comparable to that of the United States"; the Hebrew monarchy was a despotism limited by revolt and assassination. It is hardly necessary to say that the Book of Daniel is not authority for the reign of Nebuchadnezzar (p. 97). The picture of Sparta (p. 353) does not do the city full justice. The unfortunate use of "transpired" for "occurred" is found on p. 656. In spite of these errors in details the volume is an excellent guide for the general reader.

C. H. TOY.

*Keltic Researches: Studies in the History and Distribution of the Ancient Goidelic Language and Peoples.* By Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, A.M. (Oxford and New York, Henry Frowde, 1904, pp. xviii, 212.) Mr. Nicholson's volume — partly a republication of earlier investigations and partly a continuation of them — deals principally with matters of philology, but certain historical considerations are involved. His main theses are the following: that Pictish was a Celtic language of the Goidelic branch, and the parent of modern Highland Gaelic; that the Belgæ also spoke Goidelic, and that the Belgic element in the British Isles was more wide-spread than has been hitherto supposed; and finally that the Goidelic language was spoken on the continent "with more or less continuity from the Danube to the mouth of the Loire, and from the Tagus and the Po to the mouth of the Rhine". In examining traces of the Belgæ in the British Isles Mr. Nicholson advances theories about the origin of the Manx Gaels and about the Firbolg of Irish legendary history; and as a kind of corollary to his doctrine of the Pictish origin of Highland Gaelic he denies the usual statement that the Pictish kingdom was conquered by the Dalriad Scots. His historical conclusions, for the most part, stand or fall with his linguistic arguments, and these are bold in conjecture, to say the least. The evidences for continental Goidelic are chiefly derived from a few inscriptions of which both the interpretation and the etymological analysis are extremely uncertain. The materials in hand must be regarded as too meager to afford a basis for any classification of Gaulish dialects. The data seem also insufficient, or at any rate remain too doubtful in character, for the settlement of the problem with regard to the insular Picts. The view has even gained acceptance of late that their language was not Indo-European, and Professor Rhys, working upon that theory, has tried to find in their vocabulary elements akin to the Basque. Mr. Nicholson has now restated the case for Celtic, and some of the arguments on his side are certainly hard to meet, though there are many difficulties in his interpretations of the inscriptions. For

the rest of his doctrine, however — that Pictish is the direct source of Scottish Gaelic — he produces no evidence of importance.

F. N. ROBINSON.

*Asser's Life of King Alfred; together with the Annals of Saint Neots, erroneously ascribed to Asser.* Edited, with introduction and commentary, by William Henry Stevenson, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College. (Oxford, Clarendon Press; New York, Henry Frowde, 1904, pp. cxxx, 386.) At last we have the long-sighed-for critical edition of Asser. It is not a disappointment. With the sure hand of the scholar Mr. Stevenson establishes and explains the text and defends its authenticity. That by dint of scholarship such certainty can be reached as to the true reading of a work whose one manuscript, itself corrupt, was long ago destroyed, and whose printed editions abound in alterations and interpolations, is most gratifying; but what especially gladdens the historian's heart is the cogent conclusiveness with which Mr. Stevenson brushes away the doubts that have assailed the authorship and the worth of the biography of Alfred. It was a happy thought to print in the same volume, for the use of the critical student, the worthless annals of Saint Neots, whence were drawn most of the interpolations which have discredited Asser's work. Mr. Stevenson's syntax, alas! lags sadly behind his scholarship. His sentences, often clumsy to obscurity, are sometimes hopelessly ambiguous.

G. L. BURR.

The well-known work of Ferdinand Gregorovius on Lucretia Borgia has lately been published in English: *Lucretia Borgia*, translated from the third German edition by John Leslie Garner. (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1904, pp. xxiii, 378.) Written from material that was almost all new, and by a scholar of keen human sympathies, this work was recognized, from its appearance in 1874, as a distinct and interesting contribution to knowledge of the Borgias and of Renaissance Italy. The translation, which reads well and seems faithful, reproduces only the body of the original, together with small reductions of two of the three facsimiles accompanying it; the appendix of one hundred sixty-eight pages, containing sixty-five of the principal documents used by Gregorovius, is omitted. On the other hand some twenty-five full-page illustrations are given in the English edition, adding at least to its popular interest; and there is a table of chapters, and an index — neither of which virtues marks the German volume.

E. W. D.

*Beginnings of Maryland.* By Bernard C. Steiner, Ph.D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXI, Nos. 8, 9, and 10.] (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1903, pp. 112.) The beginnings of a political unit appeal to students of history with such a peculiar interest that an account of them, even though recited

in somewhat minute detail, is sure to attract more than mere local attention, and accordingly we welcome the announcement in the introductory note of the monograph under review by a well-known writer on Maryland history that in the light of much new material he purposes to trace the *Beginnings of Maryland* "with the same minute care with which the citizens of Massachusetts have traced the beginnings of their Commonwealth".

It is especially upon the career of that picturesque personality and "evil genius", William Claiborne, in his relations both to the government of Maryland and to Cloberry and Company, that Dr. Steiner entertains his readers with new matter; but he also carefully examines the incidents of the first voyage, the selection of a site for the first planting, the colonists' first experience with the red men, their first impressions of the soil, the climate, and the bounty of nature in fruits and game, the first trade for furs, fish, and other commodities, the procuring of the first domestic animals, the first granting of land, the early relations between Catholics and Protestants, the complaints and claims of such characters as the Jesuits and Cornwallis to the lord proprietor, the activities of the first three legislative assemblies, the legal proceedings of the first courts of justice, and the earliest relations between Maryland and Virginia.

Dr. Steiner writes almost exclusively from material at first hand and cites copious references. Although he confines himself quite closely to the bare narrative, he at the same time makes his pages entertaining by manifesting a sympathetic spirit for most of the leading actors in the drama and a freedom from unfairness toward both friend and foe. Some of his readers, however, will wish that he had woven more of the fragmentary items of his foot-notes into the narrative.

N. D. M.

*White Servitude in Maryland, 1634-1820*, by E. I. McCormac [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXII, Nos. 3 and 4] (Baltimore, 1904, pp. 112), is the third of a series of monographs upon this important phase of colonial history. The first thorough investigation was made by Ballagh's *White Servitude in the Colony of Virginia* (J. H. U. Series XIII, Vols. 6 and 7, 1895); this was later followed by *Redemptioners and Indentured Servants in Pennsylvania*. (Supplement to *Yale Review*, Vol. X, No. 2, 1901) by K. F. Geiser.

Dr. McCormac's work may be said practically to complete the history of the institution of indentured service in America; for Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland were the three great servant-importing colonies. The three monographs agree in general conclusions, and, as might be expected, are somewhat similar in treatment. Yet a comparison shows differences existing in the different colonies. In Virginia the population was almost entirely English, and it is here that we must seek the origin of the institution; in Maryland there was a greater infusion of Irish immigrants, and the convicts formed a larger proportion of the

servant class ; Pennsylvania had a still more heterogeneous population, but the Germans predominated, while the industrial interests were less in slaves and tobacco than in the other two colonies. Furthermore, the land system in Pennsylvania, though used to encourage immigration, was not so intimately connected with the importation of servants as in Maryland. This is shown in the second chapter of the monograph, which is an excellent account of the early land system in Maryland and its intimate connection with the beginnings of white servitude. "Up to 1682 the distribution of land was based almost entirely upon the importation of servants. There was no such thing as the direct purchase of land from the proprietor. Each settler who came into the province received 100 acres of land, but if he wished more he could only obtain it by importing servants."

The number and importance of the servants is shown in another chapter. The majority came from Great Britain, Ireland, and Virginia. Of the original inhabitants, the ratio of servants to freemen is estimated at about 6 to 1. Gradually the number of freemen increases over that of servants, due, in a measure, to the constant addition of freedmen. Contradicting the statement of Fiske that the lives of servants were protected only in theory, he states that "servants were protected in practice as well as in theory" (pp. 65-66) and cites court records to justify his statements. It is doubtful if, on the whole, the condition of the servant was as favorable as the chapter would indicate. However, he makes exceptions to his general statement, and a little later in the same chapter admits that between the extreme opinions as to their condition — and there were many — "a middle ground seems to be nearer the truth". A chapter on "Convicts" shows that Maryland "was especially the dumping-ground for English jails, and received more convicts than any other plantation on the continent". The whole number of convicts from Great Britain and Ireland between 1717 and 1775 is estimated at 50,000. The conclusion, which is justified by the chapters preceding it, states the important part that the institution played in the industrial history of Maryland and its effect upon the servants and the colony.

The work is based throughout upon original sources, largely from the archives of Maryland, contemporary letters, and pamphlets. Although without a proper bibliography, the monograph on the whole forms an important contribution to the literature upon this subject, and can be highly commended to the student of colonial history.

KARL F. GEISER.

*The English Statutes in Maryland*, by St. George Leakin Sioussat, Ph.D. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series XXI, Nos. 11 and 12], (Baltimore, 1903, pp. 111), is a study of arguments on a phase of the legal relations of mother-country and colony in an English proprietary province in which the theory of those relations early became a leading question of public law ; and Professor Sioussat has given the subject the close attention commensurate

with its importance. Unfortunately, however, his introduction to the matter is accompanied with a superfluity of verbiage.

After noting very briefly the early practice in Maryland with respect to the English statutes, he tells of the decisions of English judges, the opinions of crown lawyers, and the popular attitude toward the question in the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, and Jamaica, showing in every instance cited — except that of the popular attitude of Jamaica, where the conditions were decidedly different — that the drift of the controversy was in the main counter to the contention of the popular party in Maryland. The heated discussions in Maryland, lasting from 1722 to 1732, is next passed in review, and the conclusion is reached that the popular party won the substance of its contentions. Then the study closes with an effort to discover the effect of the dispute on the later history of the province; and here Professor Sioussat is pleased to find presented, at so early a day, the political theory of natural right and government by consent. The English of the book is unfortunately marked by a want of accuracy and precision in the choice of words and by a want of fluency in expression.

N. D. M.

*Die Staatsumwälzung in Dänemark im Jahre 1660.* Von John O. Evjen. (Leipzig, Emil Glausch, 1903, pp. 186.) The theme of this inaugural dissertation is the Danish revolution of 1660, by which the monarchy lost its elective character and was made hereditary and practically absolute. Up to the present time historians have generally agreed that this was the result of an action long and carefully planned, the work of a conspiracy, the principal members of which were the king, the chief magistrate of Copenhagen, and the bishop of Zealand. Dr. Evjen, however, takes a radically different view: there was no conspiracy, no previous plan; the whole movement was spontaneous and rose out of the necessities of the situation. Angered by the refusal of the nobility to agree to reasonable economic reforms, the lower estates determined to humble the aristocracy by increasing the royal power. According to Dr. Evjen's understanding of the sources, this determination dates from October 4; nine days later Frederick III was declared a hereditary monarch.

The author gives a fairly sufficient summary of the political and economic situation in 1660, he traces the course of events through the autumn months of that year, and discusses fully the significance of the royal decrees that grew out of the action taken by the estates. But the really important part of his work is an excursus in which he discusses certain questionable sources from which writers have drawn at some time or other. One of these is Nils Slange's account of this event, which contains a document purporting to be a letter written by the king himself on September 26 to some of his associates in the plot. This letter has been accepted as genuine by reputable writers for more than a century. As everything hinges on the authenticity of this document, the author

makes a vigorous effort to show that it is merely a very successful forgery. It must be admitted that his analysis of the letter, as well as of the general situation at the time of its supposed date, reveals a thorough knowledge of the entire movement, and the reader will be likely to accept his conclusions. The argument is, however, not wholly convincing, and the part played by Frederick III in this event, so important to himself and to his kingdom, is still somewhat of a mystery.

LAURENCE M. LARSON.

Books about Scotland written by Englishmen before the Union are not too numerous; and among the best of them will now have to be included *A Journey to Edenborough in Scotland*, by Joseph Taylor, late of the Inner Temple, with notes by William Cowan (Edinburgh, William Brown). The book is not a reprint. It is from Taylor's original manuscript; and the manuscript having been unearthed, it was certainly worth the care which has been given to it by the editor and the printer. Only a portion of it deals with Scotland; for Taylor describes the towns and country he went through in this journey in 1705 from London to Edinburgh. There are many good pictures of social life in England two centuries ago, and here and there glimpses of some municipal conditions which are not to be found in histories of municipal England or even in the histories of the particular cities and towns which Taylor visited. He gives most attention to such conditions at York and Newcastle-on-Tyne. At Newcastle the municipality in the early years of the eighteenth century had a revenue of nearly £10,000 a year, arising chiefly out of the sale of coal and the handling of ballast, "which makes it", Taylor states, "the most flourishing town in the North of England". "They have", he adds, "a very advantageous proverb amongst them, which is, that they pay nothing for the Way, the Word, nor the Water; for the Ministers are maintained, the streets paved, and the conduits kept up at the public charge of the Town". The mayor was allowed £700 a year for his table, and an additional £100 for entertaining the judges when they came on circuit to Newcastle. It is, however, the Scotch part of Taylor's narrative which gives it its principal value. Taylor was a barrister. He was in attendance as a visitor in the old Parliament House when it was determined to come into the Union, and when it was decided that the negotiations for the Union should be by commissioners, a form of procedure which resulted in such advantages to Scotland; and he sets down his notes of these historic proceedings with all the detail, precision, and care of a man trained in the law. Typographically the book shows Edinburgh printing in its highest excellence; and it is perhaps because it is so beautifully printed that the edition is limited to 425 copies.

E. P.

*Steps in the Expansion of our Territory.* By Oscar P. Austin. (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1903, pp. x, 258.) This volume is evidently intended as a summary of the "Expansion of the



Republic" series, in which it has been included. In little more than two hundred pages of coarsely printed text the author reviews the Spanish, French, and English colonization of North America; all of our wars, from the French and Indian War to the war with Spain; all of our accessions of territory, from the Louisiana purchase to the cession of the Philippines; the history of the controversies over public lands and slavery; the organization of all of our territories and the admission of all of our states. It goes without saying that the attempt to cover so much ground in so small a space results in nothing more than a very superficial sketch. If such a sketch is needed, the present one could hardly be improved. If, however, the author had confined himself to his principal subject and devoted his entire space to the political considerations which have either secured or delayed the admission of the various states, he would have presented a body of material which has not been brought together and have made a useful book.

The most serious error in the text is the confusion of the Floridas. Mr. Austin originally distinguishes correctly between East and West Florida, but later loses sight of the distinction, uses the terms in varying senses, and finally makes the wholly erroneous statement that "Spain sold West Florida to France in 1795". The reference to the charter of Georgia of a clause which it does not contain in the form quoted betrays his dependence upon secondary sources. The text is illustrated by over thirty maps, which fill about an eighth of the total number of pages. The text and maps repeat the errors in the author's report on "The Territorial Expansion of the United States", contained in the *Summary of Commerce and Finance* for September, 1901. These errors respect, first, the original division of the Northwest Territory; second, the boundaries of Michigan Territory as first established; third, the extent of Indiana Territory, after the organization of Illinois Territory in 1809; and fourth, the status of the territory roughly coterminous with the present state of Wyoming, after the creation of Montana Territory. These errors were explained at length in a notice of Gannett's *Boundaries of the United States* printed in the REVIEW for April, 1902.

F. H. HODDER.

In a translation by Mr. Arthur G. Chater, Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons offer to American readers *The Plot of the Placards at Rennes, 1802*, by Gilbert Augustin-Thierry. (London, Smith, Elder, and Company, 1903, pp. viii, 311.) The French original, *Le Complot des Libelles*, appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, October 15–December 1, 1902. Later it was issued as a volume with many confirmatory documents, omitted in this translation. When the referendum concerning Bonaparte's life consulate was before the French people, placards inciting the army against him were printed at Rennes and mailed from Paris to officers throughout France. The movement was soon traced to Rennes and crushed. Whether it contained the seed of a serious danger to Bonaparte seems doubtful. Bonaparte wished to ascribe the plot to Moreau.

Dubois, the prefect of police, convinced him however that it sprang from Bernadotte, a view in which the author concurs. The ostensible conductor of the conspiracy was Bernadotte's aide-de-camp, General Simon. Whether he acted on behalf of his chief, or, as he claimed, independently, was left at the time an open question and remains one still. Bonaparte, once the conspiracy was dead, lost interest; and Fouché, already in disfavor, feared to compromise himself in other directions if he brought home the plot either to Moreau, whom he suspected, or to Bernadotte. This work is the first of a series projected by the author on *Conspirators and Police*, and, aside from its narrower subject which it exhausts, it illustrates effectively these and kindred features of the Consular administration. Though based on research, the narrative is in popular style, and, well translated, it offers at once entertainment and instruction.

H. M. BOWMAN.

*I Martiri Cosentini del 1844. Documenti inediti.* Per Stanislao De Chiara. (Milan, Albrighi, Segati e C., 1904, pp. xxxviii, 157.) Few episodes in the history of Italy's struggles for unity have been made known so fully by the publication of documents, both official and unofficial, as the insurrection of Cosenza and the heroic expedition of the Bandiera brothers of 1844. This episode was comparatively unimportant in the extent of territory affected and in the number of its victims, but in the retrospect of history it stands sublimely great in its moral influence and in the heroic patriotism of its leaders in a forlorn hope. Mazzini published extracts from the letters of the Bandiera brothers immediately after their summary execution in 1844. Guardione published a much larger collection of their letters in 1894, and Silingardi another collection in 1896. Storino in his *La Sommosa Cosentina* (Cosenza, 1898) gives many documents upon the insurrection of March 15, including the despatches of B. di Battifarano, *intendente* of Calabria Citra, drawn from the state archives of Cosenza. Bonafede in *Sugli Avvenimenti de' Fratelli Bandiera* (Naples, 1848) and Ricciardi and Lattari in *Storia dei Fratelli Bandiera* (Florence, 1863) give many important documents upon the expedition, trial, and execution of the Bandiera, and Conflenti, *I Fratelli Bandiera* (Cosenza, 1862), gives other important documents, including the correspondence of Donadeo, commissary of police in Cosenza. Now the documents of De Chiara, drawn from the state archives and the royal *procura* of Cosenza, and for the most part unpublished, may be said to complete the historian's evidence upon both the insurrection and the Bandiera expedition; on the former De Chiara gives seventy-three documents, on the latter thirty-two; they consist in great part of the correspondence of Dalia, *procuratore generale* of the grand criminal court of Cosenza; on the Bandiera expedition some of the documents are reports of Giovanni De Giovanni, royal judge in San Giovanni in Fiore. Dalia was a conscientious magistrate, and the moderation which characterized the fulfilment of his duties in 1844 appears clearly in his reports. They are exceptionally trustworthy and of the first importance. De Giovanni

appears in striking contrast to Dalia. His zeal against the insurgents was such that he wished to give himself the pleasure "of escorting the prisoners from San Giovanni in Fiore to Cosenza, marching with a musket on his shoulder at the head of the police" — peculiar conduct this for a judge, but worthily representing Bourbon justice, which rewarded him with the decoration of *cavaliere* of the royal order of Francis I. His reports illustrate perfectly the spirit of the justice which emanated from Naples.

De Chiara's introduction had been previously published in the *Rivista Storica del Risorgimento*, III (Turin, 1900). It is of considerable interest, but is by no means a complete and definitive monograph such as it is now possible for a historian to write with these new documents at his disposal. The volume is published as number three in the fourth series of the *Biblioteca Storica del Risorgimento Italiano*, an important collection of monographs of which the publication had been suspended for two years, and has only now been resumed.

H. NELSON GAY.

Mr. Rollo Ogden's *William Hickling Prescott*, in the "American Men of Letters" series (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, and Company, 1904, pp. x, 239), makes no pretensions to being anything more than an appendix to Ticknor's life of the historian. Mr. Ogden has had access to the Prescott family papers, including the long series of diaries and "Literary Memorandum Books", and he prints extracts from these, from correspondence not used by Ticknor, and quotations from a wide variety of other sources relating to his subject. It is a welcome addition to the all too little material available in regard to the man who did more than almost any other in his generation to win recognition and respect for American literary effort in Europe.

G. P. W.

*Seventy-five Years in Old Virginia, with some Account of the Life of the Author and some History of the People amongst whom his Lot was cast.* By John Herbert Claiborne, M.A., M.D., lately Major and Surgeon of the Twelfth Virginia Infantry, etc. (New York and Washington, The Neale Publishing Company, 1904, pp. xvi, 360.) These are the reminiscences of an original secessionist of Petersburg, Virginia. The author was in a position during the latter years of the war to see and hear much that would interest the historian and a good deal of what he saw and heard has been put into his book. He is unreconstructed and therefore views everything through partizan eyes; yet he is not vindictive nor even uncharitable to the "real" soldiers whose business it was to conquer him.

The chapters dealing with Petersburg just prior to the war, "Politics of the Ante-Bellum Period", and the fall of Richmond and Petersburg, with the surrender at Appomattox, in which he had a part, are the most important. He was a member of the legislature in 1859-1860, and in describing his own share in the movement looking towards secession he says (p. 145):

But the position which I took, and which the Secessionists, one with me, assumed, seemed the only safe exit out of the difficulties which environed the State. It was reasonable and consonant with all experience to say that the time to oppose any difficulty was in its inception, and that a bold, determined front, and a readiness for the fray, was the surest road to safety. Had the people of Virginia shown their unity of purpose, instead of division and instead of tampering with compromise, occasion would never have arisen for the exercise of armed resistance.

Doctor Claiborne believes in and defends the caste system which slavery engendered, and he speaks of the ancient Southern civilization as follows :

Capital did not seek to throttle labor, labor did not strike for protection. There was no Socialist . . . the anarchist did not stand with pistol and stiletto ready to stab any representative of honest government in his way . . . It is difficult for one who has witnessed the desolation of a country . . . who has seen the highest order of civilization, the structure of the bravest men and of the fairest women of all time, go down in a darkness upon which day can never again break ; who has felt the steel in his own body and the iron in his own soul, to submit with meekness to it all, and to suffer in silence.

While the author is thus uncompromisingly Southern, his work has decided value to the student of Virginia history, especially on its local side, and the two speeches made in January, 1860, show well what his party, then in the minority in Virginia, decided to do.

W. E. D.

*Custoza, 1866.* Per Maggior Generale Alberto Pollio. (Turin, Roux e Viarengo, 1903, pp. 439.) The present volume is the first complete critical military study published in Italy upon this first phase of the Austro-Italian campaign of 1866. It is based largely upon published sources, and makes no contribution of new documents ; but it is an excellent piece of work, exhaustive and profound in its examination of conditions and events, and impartial and frank in its criticisms. Pollio praises Austrian valor almost to excess and eulogizes most of the Austrian generals. Italy lost, he says, because of errors of direction, and for want of firmness or obstinacy. Her failure to scout thoroughly on June 23 was fatal. Had the Austrian positions been known, the Italian troops would have been differently placed, and large bodies of troops would not have been out of action on the twenty-fourth. Had the battle been resumed on the twenty-fifth as Victor Emmanuel with his good sense wished, a great error would not have been committed. Archduke Albert strove for a tactical success. That this became a disaster for the Italians was not his merit but their fault. Pollio charges La Marmora with gross incompetence as commander-in-chief, and Della Rocca with having completely failed to understand the situation. However, Brignone acted "as a true general of battle", and Govone, Cugia, and others distinguished themselves for intelligence as well as for bravery.

The volume in its moderation, its elevated patriotism, and its pro-

found knowledge of military science does high honor to the Italian army of to-day, in which Pollio holds the grade of major-general. The last word is for the future: "Let the day of supreme test come when and how it will. We believe that then a cry will recall the memories of the past, but will obliterate their sadness — the cry of victory!"

H. NELSON GAY.

A biography of a member of an old English Catholic landed family usually has a peculiar interest; for if it is well done it cannot fail to supplement Amherst's *History of Catholic Emancipation*. Amherst's was a labor of love, and he laid students of English religious, political, and social history under a debt for his two volumes. Still he could not cover the whole field, particularly on the social and educational sides; and much new matter has come to light since Amherst published his history in 1886. The *Memoirs of Sir Edward Blount, K. C. B.* (edited by Stuart J. Reid and published by Longmans, Green, and Co., London and New York, 1902, pp. vi, 308) are consequently welcome from this and other points of view. Blount was for a short time in the diplomatic service; but his working life was spent as a banker and railway director in Paris. English capital built the early French railways. They were equipped with English plant, and manned with English locomotive engineers. Blount was a director of railways so constructed and worked; and perhaps the most generally valuable chapters of his reminiscences are those which show to what a great extent the railways of France were influenced by English control and English management. Blount was British consul in Paris during the siege, and not the least interesting part of his good-humoredly written memoirs is that which tells how he handled affairs after Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, and the British military attaché as well as the British consul, had deemed it expedient to betake themselves out of the beleaguered city.

*John Addington Symonds; a Biography.* (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1903, pp. xxiv, 495.) The chief criticism made upon Mr. H. F. Brown's biography of Symonds, first published in 1895, was that it was too uniformly gloomy; that while setting forth the picture which Symonds drew of himself in his diaries and letters and autobiography, it did not after all present him as he really appeared to those who knew him. This criticism, with others of less importance, Mr. Brown took into careful account when it became his duty to make revisions for a new edition, but decided that he at least could present no other portrait. He must leave the lines as already drawn, especially since those living conversations in which Symonds seemed "youthfully enthusiastic, enthusiastically youthful" were never recorded. So the second edition of the biography differs in no essential respects from the first. It appears now, however, in less expensive form, in one rather than two volumes, and has at the end, instead of the heraldic note and list of writings, an index.

E. W. D.